

Margaret M. Jacobson

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CONTACT INFORMATION

Department of Economics	D-mail: marmjaco@indiana.edu
Indiana University Wylie Hall 105	Phone: +1-216-313-0693
100 S. Woodlawn	Born: 1989, Phoenix, AZ
Bloomington, IN 47405-7104	Citizenship: USA, Latvia

EDUCATION

Ph.D. Candidate	Economics, Indiana University, 2014-present Thesis Title: "Essays in Macroeconomics" Expected Completion Date: May 2020 National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellowship
M.A.	Economics, Indiana University, 2015
B.A.	Economics and French, Oberlin College, 2011 Postbac Mathematics, Cleveland State University, 2011-2013

References

Prof. Todd B. Walker (Advisor) Department of Economics Indiana University walkertb@iu.edu	Prof. Eric M. Leeper (Co-advisor) Department of Economics University of Virginia eml3jf@virginia.edu
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Prof. Christian Matthes
Department of Economics
Indiana University
matthes@iu.edu

Research Interests

Macroeconomics, Housing, Monetary and Fiscal Policy

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Dissertation Fellow	Federal Reserve Board, Fall 2019
CSWEP Dissertation Fellow	Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, Summer/Fall 2019 Bureau of Economic Analysis, Summer 2019
Thomas J. Sargent Fellow	Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, Summer 2018
Ph.D. Intern	Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Summer 2017
Research Assistant	Indiana University Todd B. Walker, Summer 2015 Eric M. Leeper, 2014-2015
Senior Research Analyst	Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, 2014

Research Analyst Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, 2011-2013
Freelance Research Assistant Warren Weber, 2013-2014

FELLOWSHIPS

Indiana University College of Arts and Sciences Dissertation Research Fellowship, 2018-2019
National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellowship, 2015-2018
Indiana University Department of Economics Fellowship, 2014-2015
Indiana University Department of Economics Distinguished Alumni Fellowship, 2014-2015

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Academic Presentations

2019 Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago Seminar
 Society for Economic Dynamics
 Midwest Macro Meetings
2018 Midwest Macro Meetings
 Trinity of Stability Webinar Series
 Macro Financial Modeling Summer Session Poster Session
 Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland Financial and Monetary History Workshop
2017 Macro Financial Modeling Summer Session Poster Session
 XIX Annual Inflation Targeting Seminar of the Banco Central do Brasil
 Jordan River Conference
 Rutgers University
 American Economic Association Annual Meeting Poster Session
2016 Missouri Valley Economic Association
 Trinity of Stability Poster Session at the Deutsche Bundesbank
 Next Steps for the Fiscal Theory of the Price Level at the University of Chicago
2013 Midwest Economic Association

Invited Discussions

2018 [Sovereign Debt: A Guide for Economists and Practitioners at the International Monetary Fund](#)

Federal Reserve Presentations (upcoming*)

2020 Women in Economics, Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland*
2019 What's Next? The Path to a PhD, Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland
2014 Trend Inflation, Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland
2013 Economic Outlook, Women's City Club Investment Group
2012 Economic Outlook, MBA students from the Ohio State University Fisher College of Business, undergraduate students from West Liberty University

Interviews

2017 [American Economic Association Annual Meeting Poster Session](#)
2016 [Next Steps for the Fiscal Theory of the Price Level \(Becker Friedman Institute\)](#)

Referee

European Economic Review, Scandinavian Economic History Review

RESEARCH

Publications

“Liquidity Provision During the Crisis of 1914: Private and Public Sources,” with Ellis W. Tallman. *Journal of Financial Stability*, Volume 17, April 2015, Pages 22-34.

Working Papers

“Beliefs, Aggregate Risk, and the U.S. Housing Boom” (Job Market Paper)

This paper develops a quantitative framework where the lack of precedent in loose credit conditions is a source of optimistic beliefs about future house prices during the U.S. housing boom of the 2000s. In a general equilibrium life-cycle model with incomplete markets and aggregate risk, agents must learn house price forecasting coefficients as the economy shifts to an aggregate boom state. Agents overfit forecasts with incoming data due to their lack of historical experience in the boom state which leads to more volatile house prices relative to frameworks with orthogonal shocks to beliefs and credit conditions.

“Recovery of 1933,” with Eric M. Leeper and Bruce Preston.

When Roosevelt abandoned the gold standard in April 1933, he converted what had been effectively real government debt into nominal government debt to open the door to unbacked fiscal expansion. We argue that he followed a state-contingent fiscal rule that ran nominal-debt-financed primary deficits until the price level rose and economic activity recovered. Theory suggests that government spending multipliers can be substantially larger when fiscal expansions are unbacked than when they are tax-backed. VAR estimates find that primary deficits made quantitatively important contributions to raising both the price level and real GNP from 1933 through 1937. The evidence does not support the conventional monetary explanation that gold revaluation and gold inflows, which were permitted to raise the monetary base, drove the recovery independently of fiscal actions.

“The Federal Reserve System and World War I: Designing Policies Without Precedent,” with Ellis W. Tallman

The Federal Reserve System failed to prevent the collapse of intermediation during the Great Depression (1929-1933) and took action as if it was unaware of policies that should have been taken in the event of widespread bank runs. The National Banking Era panics and techniques to alleviate them should have been useful references for how to alleviate a financial crisis. We suggest that the overwhelming effort to finance World War I combined with a perspective held by contemporary Federal Reserve officials that the central bank legislation was sufficient to overcome financial crises are key reasons why the historical experiences were overlooked.

Works in Progress

“Lending Limits and Heterogeneity in the U.S. Housing Boom”

Can looser lending limits still account for the U.S. housing boom after the introduction of a wealth distribution? Simpler models without a wealth distribution attribute the boom in house prices of the 2000s to the combination of looser lending and borrowing constraints. The ability of looser constraints to generate higher house prices, however, depends on the fraction of the wealth distribution actually constrained. Maintaining the wealth distribution is thus crucial to understand how shifts in credit conditions impact house prices.

Federal Reserve Publications

“Do Forecasters Agree on a Taylor Rule?” with Charles Carlstrom. *Economic Commentary*, September 2015.

“New Rules for Credit Default Swap Trading: Can We Now Follow the Risk,” with John Carlson *Economic Commentary*, June 2014.

“The Overhang of Structures Before and Since the Great Recession,” with Filippo Occhino. *Economic Commentary*, April 2014. *Media: Wall Street Journal, Washington Post.*

“Labor’s Declining Share of Income and Rising Inequality,” with Filippo Occhino. *Economic Commentary*, September 2012. *Media: FT Alphaville, Slate, Reuters, CNN, Crain’s Cleveland Business, Bloomberg View.*

Over **30** *Economic Trends* pages on topics including the economic outlook, monetary policy, inflation, and labor markets.

SKILLS

Extensive knowledge of Fortran, MATLAB, Stata, and L^AT_EX

Working knowledge of Python, R, SAS, Tableau, Adobe Photoshop, Open MP

Bloomberg certified, Census Bureau Special Sworn Status